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The Times



Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 16,919.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COUNCIL PASSED ANNEXATION ACT

By a Vote of Twenty-two to Eight Measure Went Through.

POLLOCK SCORES BLAIR AMENDMENT

"I Consider It Vicious Class Legislation for the Benefit of a Few," He Said—Other Important Business Transacted—Mayor's Veto Upheld.

Ayes—Messrs. Atkinson, Batkins, Bottom, Cannon, Dickinson, Don Leavy, Ferguson, Garber, Gates, Griggs, Grimes, Masurier, McCaw, Pollard, Richardson, Spence, Stein, Umlauf, Well, West, Withshire, Peters—22.

Noes—Messrs. Curtis, Hobson, Huber, Lynch, Morton, Pollock, Williams, Woodburn—8.

Absent—Messrs. Elliott, Glenn, Lea, Mills, Miner—3.

Annexation is assured. By the overwhelming vote given above this was determined last night when the City Council concurred in the Blair amendment as passed by the Board of Aldermen, which accepted the Council lines of annexation with the exception of the small territory occupied by the manufacturing plants of the Rosemeck Brewery, the Southern Stove Works, the Richmond Basket Works and the Abbot.

The Council had been in session for forty minutes and was engaged in routine business when suddenly Mr. Bottom arose and moved that the annexation ordinance be taken up. Mr. Pollock protested vigorously, stating that several absent members of the Council intended to arrive later in the evening in order to vote on the subject of annexation.

Mr. Bottom refused to give way, and the body decided to take up the question. Mr. Morton arose and addressed the Council in opposition to the Blair amendment. He said: "If any gentleman on this floor can satisfactorily explain to me why we should draw the city line so that four manufacturing plants will be excluded, I will vote for the amendment; otherwise I will vote against it. It seems utterly foolish to me that we should give as an excuse for annexation that we desire manufacturing sites for new industries and then exclude those we already have at our very doors."

Scathing Denunciation. Mr. Pollock, in offering the passage of the amendment, said in part: "I consider it vicious class legislation for the benefit of the few. As business men, in whose care are the affairs of the city, I say that we have no right to legislate in this vicious manner. There is neither sense or justice in the amendment. We will be placed in the position of saying to outsiders, come in and build your manufacturing plants within our city limits, and pay city taxes, while your competitors, which we have excluded, pay no taxes."

Patton and Cannon Approve. Mr. Bottom spoke for the amendment, saying that there was no hope for anything else, and that the fight had been so long and bitter that he hoped the end had come. He spoke of the concessions that the excluded manufacturers had made regarding Shockoe Creek, which the city desired to straighten, and which they would have had to condemn at a great expense.

Mr. Cannon, following Mr. Bottom, advocated the passage of the amendment. He said: "I shall vote for this amendment because I think the time has come to act. I believe I see annexation in sight. There are many reasons that I can see why I should support the measure, and one of them is that we are now engaged in planning with the city of Manchester for annexation, and we should show that city what we are able to do here before we ask her to become part of us. I agree with all that Mr. Bottoms has said."

Mr. Pollock, in reply, spoke earnestly regarding the concessions made by the manufacturers.

"It is a sop," said Mr. Pollock, "a palmed hook, a deal made for the benefit of the few. They have baited the hook skillfully, and I am sorry to see that members of this Council have gobbled it down. I say frankly that they will feel the pain in their stomachs for years to come."

A recorded vote was then taken, resulting in a majority for the amendment.

THE INVESTIGATION REACHES A CRISIS

Rule Will Be Issued for Well-Known Man for Contempt.

The crisis of the much talked-of grand jury inquiry is at hand. The poll of voters is complete as far as it is practicable to complete it. Already the jury has had summoned about twenty-five witnesses to testify to-day, when the real investigation will begin. All that has gone before has been a necessary, though tedious, prelude to the inquiry proper.

Something like 3,800 to 4,000 voters have been polled of the 5,300 voting. It is not practicable to secure more, hence the close of the poll. About 66 to 70 per cent. of those voting in the primary have been polled.

THE REPUBLICANS MEAN BUSINESS

Harmony is the Watchword and They Are Getting Together.

WILL PUT UP STRONG TICKET

They Are Enthusiastic and Believe They Will Win—A Big Convention

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.) ROANOKE, VA., August 7.—The Republicans of Virginia are getting together for the first time in many years in a real State convention. Of course they have had frequent gatherings that they called State conventions, which gatherings transacted some little business and some of them put up State tickets which they expected at the time to see knocked down, and without exception such tickets have been knocked down. But this year, under the leadership of the Blomps, father and son, and some other shining lights, and all encouraged by the brilliant administration of McKinley and Roosevelt, the very best element in the Virginia Republican party have assembled and are still assembling in Roanoke to hold a State convention to put a full State ticket in the field with a strong hope of electing the same.

Democrats and the Virginia public generally have shown a disposition to laugh at the boasts made in Washington by Congressmen Sling, Judge Lewis and others, that the Virginia Republicans were really going to put out a State ticket, and that they really have hopes of electing it.

Democrats might as well make up their minds to the fact that they are going to have a fight on their hands the coming fall. The Republican convention which will assemble in the Academy of Music of this city at two o'clock tomorrow is going to be an harmonious body, made up of representative Virginians who are desperately in earnest, who believe they have a cause worth making a fight for, who intend to make a fight, and who, in spite of what seems to be unfavorable conditions here and there, somehow have hugged to their bosoms the idea that they have a very good fighting chance to win out at the polls in November.

I am not speculating on the grounds for this belief, for I don't know them, and I am taking no stock in their hope. I am simply stating a plain, unvarnished statement of the sentiment that I see so prevalent among one thousand or more Republicans gathered here to-night from all parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Will Be Harmonious. Virginians are accustomed to look forward to a Republican State convention as a kind of an annual show, the principal features of which are to be wrangles and fights and squabbles and caterwauls over the spoils, that are dropping or expected to be soon dropping from the Washington pie counters.

Those who are looking for any such monkey show in Roanoke to-morrow and next day are going to be disappointed in my opinion. The convention is going to be harmonious, and it is going to be a very creditable gathering, and will not have a dozen negroes in it. It is going to nominate a full State ticket, from Governor down to Commissioner of Agriculture, which will be above reproach, and that ticket is going before the people of Virginia to make a square, shoulder to shoulder fight on State and national, political and economical issues of to-day.

This is what an outsider and news-gatherer sees in the air here to-night. The trains from all parts of Virginia arriving here since Sunday morning have been unloading delegates and visitors to the Republican State Convention, and by 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the last day trains had come in every hotel in the town was already crowded, or had been engaged by letter or telegram. At 10 o'clock something over a thousand delegates and alternates have been registered with the secretary of the State Executive Committee, and the probability is that the whole number will be over two thousand before the convention hall is filled before him in the convention hall.

The convention intends to take a couple of days to do the work, and according to an official programme already provided, it will probably be late Wednesday afternoon before the body adjourns sine die. The first session will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and all the afternoon will be taken up with the temporary organization, appointment of committees. At night a permanent organization will follow the committee reports, and when the Platform Committee's reports shall be presented, supposedly about 9 o'clock, the Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, will be introduced, and make what his admirers say is going to be a great speech.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

POINTER ON THE WEATHER

Forecast for Virginia—Partly at 1 A. M.

cloudy Tuesday, showers in extreme southeast portion; warmer Wednesday; variable winds, North Carolina; showers Tuesday; warmer in west portion; Wednesday, fair, warmer in northeast portion; variable winds.

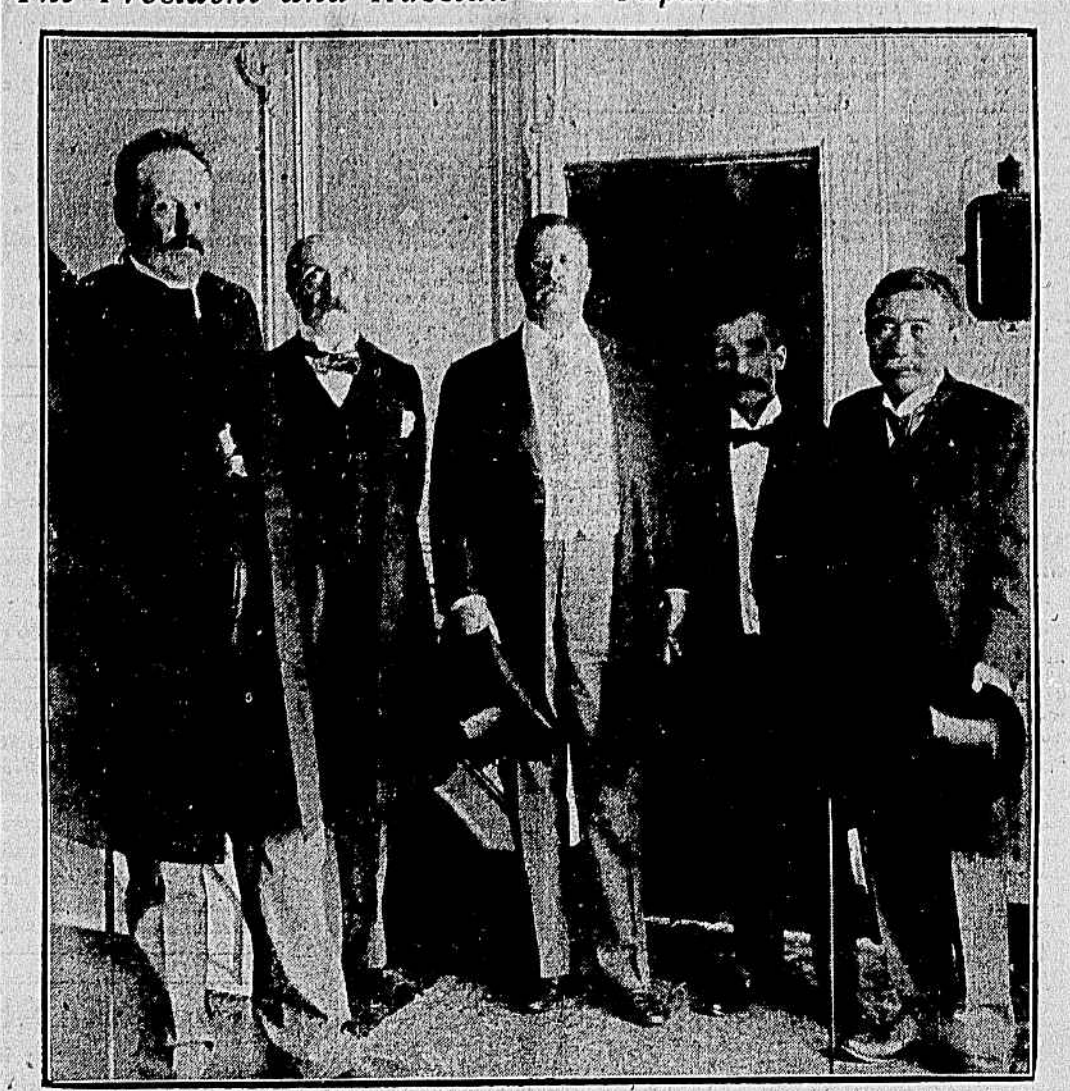
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY. Richmond's weather was clear and very warm. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M., 80; 1 P. M., 85; 5 P. M., 85; 9 P. M., 80. Average, 82.5.

Highest temperature yesterday, 86. Lowest temperature yesterday, 71. Mean temperature yesterday, 77. Departure from normal temperature, +3. Precipitation during past 24 hours, .00.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. August 8, 1905.

Sun rises, 5:21. Hides, 7:11. Moon sets, 12:20. Evening, 11:06.

The President and Russian and Japanese Peace Conferees



WITTE. ROSEN. ROOSEVELT. KOMURA. TAKAHIRA.

A BLESSING, SAY PROMINENT MEN

Enthusiastic Endorsement of Monday Morning Times-Dispatch.

"SUCCESS FROM THE START"

Predicts a Well-Known Newspaper Manager—President Leigh's Commendation.

The announcement that The Times-Dispatch will on and after September 4th publish a Monday morning paper and a paper every day in the year, irrespective of holidays, has met with universal appreciation.

All the news, all the time, is good news for the people of Virginia and North Carolina, and everyone is enthusiastic in praising the progressiveness and public spirit of The Times-Dispatch. There is but one opinion expressed regarding the proposed departure in the newspaper's issues, and that is that the Monday morning publication will fill a long felt want. It is pleasant for loyal citizens of Richmond to know that they will hereafter be able to get all the news all the time from a paper made in their own city.

No Longer Provincial.

Heretofore the Monday morning news was gotten from Washington and Baltimore publications, and while these furnished foreign news, they failed to furnish Virginia news to Virginia readers. One well known business man of Richmond said on yesterday: "The Monday morning paper advertises to the world that we no longer have a provincial city. It marks the growth of the community and announces to the whole world that we are keeping abreast of the times. It is a public necessity that our growing and broadening conditions demanded."

Mr. Egbert G. Leigh, Jr., president of

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE VIRGINIA LAWYERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Mr. Minor to Succeed Mr. Massie As Secretary of Association.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.) OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., August 7.—The lawyers are gathered here for annual session of the Virginia Bar Association, which opens to-morrow morning. About fifty are here to-night, and it is estimated by the time the session opens at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning several times that number will be on hand. Sixteen young lawyers were elected to membership at a session of the committee on credentials to-night, nearly as many more will join before the session ends. Major E. E. Slickley, of Woodstock, who has been a member of the association ever since its first annual meeting at

(Continued on Third Page.)

PEACE POW-WOW POSTPONED A DAY

M. Witte in Portsmouth. Others On the Way.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOYS ADDRESSES HEBREWS

Speaker Cheered By His Former Compatriots—People of Portsmouth Greatly Disappointed By the Delay—Other Envoys Reached By Wireless.

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 7.—There was great disappointment in this city to-day over the delay in the arrival of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys. The news of the postponement of the functions had not reached many of the citizens of Portsmouth and its environs. Consequently this section of New Hampshire was astir early and by 8 o'clock every electric line from the country was bringing many sightseers.

When the fact of the postponement became generally known, there were many expressions of disappointment, but, upon the circulation of rumors of the positive arrival of the ships, most of the crowd decided to have a holiday, anyway. The operators in the wireless station had a very busy day trying to pick up the Dolphin, which has the Japanese envoys on board.

To-night an answer to the numerous calls was received, stating that at dark the Dolphin was off Cape Cod, seventy-five miles away. She was steaming slowly, and those on board thought the cruiser would reach the harbor about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Witte Outwits the Curious.

M. Witte arrived in this city to-night from Boston at 11:15 o'clock, coming in a special car attached to the regular New England express. He was enabled to avoid a crowd of several hundred people assembled at the railroad station by having the train stop at a crossing about a quarter of a mile from the depot. M. Witte was taken to the Wentworth in an automobile.

Two Killed By Foul Air.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—Two negroes, Charles Covington and George Outbaker, were killed by inhaling gas while cleaning out a well here to-day. Another man met death in the same well some time ago.

17 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 17 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

5 Trades. 2 Domestic.
1 Agent. 3 Salesmen.
6 Miscellaneous.

This not only interest those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL NOW

Marine Hospital Service Takes Charge of the Fever Situation.

REVENUE CUTTERS PATROL

Turpentine Fumes to Drive the Mosquitoes From Infected Regions

New Orleans Record.

New cases, 32.
Total to date, 555.
Deaths yesterday, 8.
Total deaths to date, 113.
New sub-foci, 4.
Total sub-foci to date, 67.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—With the Marine Hospital Service and the authority of President Roosevelt placed in complete control at noon of the scientific fight to eradicate yellow fever from New Orleans before frost, the campaign against the scourge to-day took fresh life. With ample funds, the best available medical talent and an army of willing workers at his back, Dr. J. H. White, surgeon in charge, hopes for a successful termination of the struggle.

During the day Dr. White received formal orders from Surgeon-General Wyman, informing him that the Federal government had decided to assume the task prepared for it. Dr. White then visited the State and City Boards of Health, where he communicated the news to Presidents Souther and Kohnke, and arranged for the transfer of control of the work. The city and the State Boards pledge all the assistance possible to Dr. White. Dr. White said the transfer of control was complete.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRIDE OF SIXTEEN YEARS IS KILLED

Accidental Discharge of Husband's Gun Ends Mrs. Lawhorn's Life.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LEXINGTON, VA., August 7.—John Rudolph Lawhorn yesterday shot and killed his wife at their home near Marietta, Rockbridge county. The tragedy was accidental, and resulted from the discharge of a gun. Mr. Lawhorn had shot a snake, and returning to the house, his wife playfully struck the gun with a broomstick, not knowing the gun was loaded. The entire load entered her forehead, tearing off the top of her head. She died instantly. She was buried yesterday.

Lawhorn was taken before Justice S. W. Paxton, who after investigation, discharged the prisoner. The couple was married three months ago.

SENATOR MARTIN AND GOVERNOR MONTAGUE DID NOT MEET IN JOINT DEBATE

Challenge Declined Diplomatically, But the Rebuff Was None the Less Decided.

HIS FRIENDS WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM TO ACCEPT

They Fired at Each Other With a Half-Mile Stretch of Dusty Road Between, and Each Fortified By a Brass Band. Willard Addresses Crowd.

(By J. F. GEISINGER.) ROCKY MOUNT, VA., August 7.—Contrary to general expectation, Senator Martin and Governor Montague did not meet in joint debate to-day. While the unnumbered clans were still gathering, anticipating an oratorical revel, to be followed, mayhap, by a feast of more substantial sort, the unlooked-for had occurred. The Governor of Virginia has been unmistakably rebuffed, and all hope of a division of time between the two senatorial candidates had vanished.

The announcement, foreseen or not by the local tribes, was a profound surprise to many, who had traveled afar to be in at what all believed would be a death grapple between the rival factions. It was not to be. The contretemps was short and sharp.

The Governor challenged, inviting a joint discussion, with a reversal of the terms obtaining at the historic King George meeting. The Senator, anxious to accept both challenge and terms, proposed, was overruled by his friends. The Rocky Mount barbecue and reception, arranged in his honor, they declared appertained to a social function, and they would consent to no intrusion, even though it be the Governor of Virginia who came.

The question was thoroughly threshed out, and the long and short of it was that, diplomatically as could be, but nevertheless, unmistakably, the Governor was informed that he would not be received; that he was, in fact, that thing most aptly described in the street corner phrase, a "butter in." It was a recrudescence of the already severely hammered subject of who was first in Rocky Mount, and who was invading the other's stamping ground, each side charging the other with the offense.

Here is the essence of the dispute, contained in the following official communication between the warring camps:

Rocky Mount, Va., August 7, 1905.

Hon. Thomas S. Martin, Rocky Mount, Va.:
Dear Sir,—I propose a joint discussion, upon reversal of terms obtaining at the recent debate held at King George. I will be pleased to have you reply.
Very truly,
A. J. MONTAGUE.

Messrs. H. N. Dillard and John P. Lee:

Gentlemen—Your note, including copy of telegram from Governor Montague, proposing a debate here to-day, with the terms of King George reversed, has just been handed to me. I am here to address the people at a barbecue gotten up by my friends as a compliment to me, and they propose to carry out the arrangements made by them for the occasion, weeks ago.

Yours truly,
THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Separated by a half mile of awful, blistering dirt road, the two speakers at noon ascended the platform, and for two hours pummelled each other with this intervening space. Over the hills that hide them from each other came now and then into the camp of the one the faint echo of a cheer from the other. Between the two trudged unwearyingly half a thousand sweltering men, women and boys, enduring much that they might miss nothing.

In all its history Rocky Mount has recorded no scene a duplicate of this. Perhaps three or four thousand people were there in all. People from the hills and valleys, from the coves and the mountain side, from villages and cities—Rocky Mount, Roanoke, Martinsville, Danville and the counties round about. The great bulk of them came in a train that groaned beneath an overloaded weight and that at times crept at a snail's pace along the dusty road.

Two bands, one for each candidate, led the crowd from the station to the separate meeting places—the Governor and his party in the courthouse, the Martin enthusiasts to the Hotel Robertson. The heat was intense, but otherwise the day at noon was ideally fair. The writer visited both meeting places. Senator Martin appeared to have the larger crowd, though it was not three to one, as some of his followers were inclined to believe. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at both meetings. Both men were in deadly earnest and both hurled their bitterest darts.

The Red Fox was never more ready and apt, the Junior Senator never more clear and positive in his denunciation. The clamor of each howled mightily, and between them and the bands stirred the dust of Rocky Mount's bizzard roasts. After two hours it was done. While the last words were being said the lightning flashed out of the West, great black clouds covered up the glorious sun, and a torrent of rain came down. Each camp had its feast of good things, and then each party made its way through the mud, once dust, to the railroad station. In the course of time the train came. Before it arrived a lively scrimmage in the station caused a flutter among the drenched and woe-begone passengers. There were no serious results. Some young men became a bit too frothy, and one threw the other into a gutter full of mud. One man began brandishing a double-barreled shotgun, at which point the writer abruptly terminated the investigation.

It is learned, however, that the gun did no deadly work.

A STRONG ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR

Heard With Close Attention By a Large Audience and Heartily Applauded.

A half mile or more from the scene of the Martin meeting Governor Montague arose at the same noon hour to address a big crowd. The heat here was, if anything, more intense. The approach to the courthouse was along a red dirt road that blinded the eyes and scorched the feet underneath. The courthouse, in front of which the meeting occurred, was not the sheltered from the sun, and the speaker, from time to time, had to change positions to keep well within the shade.

The Governor was greeted most enthusiastically, and throughout his speech he was liberally applauded. He was introduced by Judge John Lee, who first introduced the challenge for a joint debate and the reply of Senator Martin. Among those on the stand was Lieutenant-Governor Willard, who spoke later in the day.

In opening Governor Montague declared that he had made a Democratic speech in Franklin county twenty years ago, and that he had been making speeches for the Democratic party ever since.

Appeal to Stomachs.

"The Junior senator with his barbecue," he declared, "came here to-day to appeal to the stomachs of the people, but I have come to appeal to man's reason. I fear, but I go on to work on man's stomach. Sometimes a man knows he is right because he has so many enemies. Little papers (and you have one here) which used to call me a great Democrat are after me. They are the organs of the day. I appeal to the people. I would rather break down my health making public speeches than by secret ways and dark alleys to deceive the people."

(Continued on Second Page.)

SENATOR MARTIN'S SPEECH IS WARM

For Two Hours He Held the Close Attention of a Large and Cheering Audience.

Beneath the shade of the trees, just south of the Hotel Robertson, a jamming, yelling crowd greeted Senator Martin. The appearance of the distinguished speaker was the signal for an outburst of hoarse shouts, in which the tooting of horns, none too well attuned, and the rumble of a big bass drum predominated. It was noon, and the sun was blazing down, blistering the earth and the men and things thereon. Rude logs were stretched along the ground, and upon the boards laid across them sat and stood the people—men, women and children. The platform was small and sorely crowded. The Senator stood near the front edge, with the band spreading out behind him and every other available inch crammed with eager listeners.

At a rickety table two or three press representatives sweltered, and between gaps dotted down notes. The over-the-glass and pitcher of water stood upon the floor, in convenient reach of any caroles man's foot, and the Senator's reference documents were in the same place. Congressman Hal Flood sat cross-legged upon the planks, guarding the papers, and now and then handing one of them to the speaker.

The Primary Movement. Senator Martin lost no time in getting full swing into the discussion. He led off with a lengthy exposition of his attitude upon the primary question, dating from the time the first proposition to elect senators by the people was made by William A. Jones in the Roanoke convention. His sketch of the history of the primary movement was essentially the same as that already fully exploited in